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Mt. Blancha d, Houckloon and Eving's Corner
Woon-sday and raturday, at 1 p. m.

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Treasurer Peter Hosler.
Recorder-Paul Kemeter.
Problet Judge Samuel B. Huffman.
Sheriff - Samuel Myres.
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SOCIETIES. Masonic Hall located in third story of Gage's Block, Main Street. Findlay Council, R. & S. M., No. 59, Regular month.

Findlay Chapten, R. A. M., No. 58. Stated Coavocation first Monday evenings in each FINDLAY LODGE, F. & M., No. 27, Stated comold-Feilows' Hall east side of Main Street, between Sandusky and Crawford Streets.
Gol. SEN RULE ENCAMPMENT, No. 92, L.O.O.F.
meets second and fourth Friday evenings of

HANCOCK LODGE, No. 73, I. O. O. F., meets eve-FINDLAY LODGE, No. 85, K. of P., meets every Monday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, FINDLAY SAVINGS AND BUILDING LOAN ASSO-THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION meets at the League Rooms, opposite the Joy House. General prayer meeting every Sab-bath afternoon at 3 o clook. Women's pray-er meeting Wednesday afternoor at 2 o clock. Children's meeting first Saturday afternoon

CHURCHES. Methodist Episcopal-Rev, William Jones Presbyterian
Latheran - Rev. G. W. Miller.
Congregational - Rev. H. D. Kutz.
United Brethren - Rev. A. W. Holden.
German Reform - Rev. A. Konetzka.
Church of God - Rev. D. Kline.
Lerman Lutheran - Rev. M. Buerkle.
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Mindlan Business Directory

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A TIGENEY AT LAW and Claim Agent.

Will practice law in State and U.S. Court,
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A ITORNEY AT LAW. Office up Stairs, first Door South of Court House; Findlay, O. November 24, 1874 IL. J. A. KIMMEL, M. D. OFFICE 64 Main Street, over Lem. McMan ne ses Grocery store Findlay, Ohio. March 12, 1875

HENRY BROWN,

WM. M. DETWILER, M. D., H OMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEO Main Street, two doors North of Kars Grosery Store, Findlay, Chio.
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2 p. m., and 3 to 2 p. m. May 1673-tf

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CARLINS & CO., BANKERS, Banking House In Rawson's Block, No. 66 Main St., Findlay, Ohio, Banking hours from 9 to 12 M. and from 1 to 4 P. M. A general banking business done, interest on special deposits.

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interes; paid on Savings Deposits. Good pa-per bought. Drasts on cities in Europe and America for sale... Directors .- E. P. JONES, ISAAC DA VIS, CHAS. E. NILES, J. F. BURKET, nd J. H. WILSON.

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The finest and largest stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Jewelry and Plated Ware in town, and all sold at the lowest prices at Decati

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Retail Grocers, and Proprietors of the Findlay Bakery,

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Fresh Family Groceries. Provisions, Bried and Canned Fruits, Oysters, Candles, Etc., Etc.

BarThis firm employ the most competent Baker in the city, and are prepared to furnish Fiech Bresd and Cakes at all times. In order to surt the times, they will furnish Bread and Cakes at the following prices: Bread, 6 Cents a Loaf. Cakes, 8 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Hundred. Goods Delicered to Any Part of Town. Jan. 21, 76-3m DILLINGER & SHEETS.

Findlay

Andr's Office 213:5 Teffersonian.

VOL. 21.

Savings Bank Column.

Guaranteed Capital, \$100,000

OFFICERS:

DIRECTORS:

PARLEE CARLIN, CHAS, ESTERLEN

RESULT OF DAILY SAVINGS.

Below is given the results of Daily

Savings, in various amounts of one cent

AT SIX PER CENT.

One cent per day-Nine hundred and

Two cents per day-One thousand

Three cents per day-Two thousand

Four cents per day-Three thousand

Five cents per day-Four thousand

Six cents per day-Five thousand seven

Eight cents per day-Seven thousan

Nine cents per day—Eight thousar five hundred and fifty-four dollars.

Ten cents per day-Nine thousand five

Eleven cents per day-Ten thousan

Twelve cents per day-Eleven thou and four hundred and five dollars.

Thirteen cents per day—Twelve thous and three hundred and fifty-five dollars

Fourteen cents per day — Thirteen thousand three hundred and six dollars.

Fifteen cents per day-Fourteen thous

Sixteen cents per day-Fifteen thous

and two hundred and fifty six dollars.

and one hundred and fifty seven dollars

Eighteen cents per day—Seventeen thousand one hundred and seven dollars.

Nineteen cents per day -- Eighteen thou

Twenty cents per day-Nineteen thou-

Twenty one cents per day-Nineteen housand nine hundred and fifty-eight

Twenty two cents per day-Twenty

housand nine hundred and nine dollars

Twenty-three cents per day—Twenty-one thousand eight hundred and fifty-

Twenty four cents per day-Twenty

Twenty five cents per day-Twenty

Thirty cents per day-Twenty-eight

housand five hundred and twelve dol-

Thirty-flue cents per day-Tairty three

housand two hundred and sixty-four

Forty five cents per day-Forty-two

thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight

amounts to Ninety five thousand and

ninety-thousand and eighty-one dollars.

Three dollars per day-Two hundred

and eighty-five thousand one hundred

Four dollars per day-Three hundred

and eighty thousand one hundred and

Fire dollars per day-Four hundred

Six dollars per day-Five hundred

and seventy thousand two hundred and

Seven dollars per day-Six hundred

and seventy five thousand two hundred

Eight dollars per day-Seven hundred

Nine dollars per day-Eight hundred

and fifty-five thousand three hundred

Ten dollars per day—Nine hundred and fifty thousand four hundred and six

LION FOUR HUNDRED AND TWEN

TY-FIVE THOUSAND SIX HUN

Twenty dollars per day-One million

nine hundred thousand eight hundred

Twenty five dollars per day-Two mil-

lions three hundred and seventy-six

Thirty dollars per day—Two millions eight hundred and fifty-one thousand

Thirty five dollars a day—Three mil-lions three hundred and twenty-six

thousand four hundred and twelve dol-

Forty dollars per day-Three millions

eight hundred and one thousand six hundred and twenty-four dollars.

Forty five dollars per day-Four mil-lions two hundred and seventy-six thou-

sand eight hundred and twenty-sever

Fifty dollars per day—Four millions seven hundred and fifty-two thousand

THERE are fifty-eight Savings Banks

in the State of Maine, with deposits, on

the 2d day of November last, amounting

to \$31,061,937.73-a gain of about one

million five hundred thousand dollars

"WE must creep before we can walk."

and thirty dollars.

over the previous year.

wo hundred and eighteen dollars.

DRED AND SIX DOLLARS.

housand and fifteen dollars.

and sixty thousand three hundred and

and seventy-five thousand two hundred

three thousand seven hundred and sixty

wo thousand and ten dollars.

sand and sixteen dollars.

sand twenty-four dollars.

nd twenty two dollars.

forty-four dollars.

and eighty-four dollars.

and sixty-five dollars.

dollars.

and two hundred and six dollars.

sand and fifty-eight dollars.

and and eight dollars.

seven hundred and fifty-two dollars.

eight hundred and fifty-one dollars.

and upward, for fifty years:

nine hundred and one dollars.

ight hundred and two dollar

nundred and fifty-three dollars.

iv hundred and three dollars

hundred and two dollars.

fifty dollars.

ALF. GRABER, H. P. GAGE, ABRAM GRABLE, A. R. BELDEN.

M. C. WHITELEY

place, the army and navy ought not to

be the subject of may putitical experi-

ments. In the next place, the poor pro-

fessors at West Point are the very last

officers of the army who ought to be

reduced. They are performing most

moderate salaries, when they could get

get the high and unnecessary emolu-

the Department of Texas asked addition-

al forces from the War Department, and

they could not be had? Do they not

know that the Mexican Government is

not able to restrain their own marauders

along the Rio Grande, and that, there-

fore, we must defend that whole line of

frontier. The coast of California must

have a part of the artillery to garrison

its ports. The same is true of the Atlan-

tic and of the Indian frontier. If we

reduce the army we must leave thous-

ands of frontier people exposed to the

avages and the Mexicans, besides leav-

ing all our fortresses unmanned, to the

Thirdly, we come to the spirit which

mimates a part, if not the whole of the

Democratic majority. That spirit is

simply a revival of the rebellion, or of

the principles on which the rebellion

Mr. Hill's speech defending the hor-

ors of Andersonville was atrocious. It

has no rival in the annals of modern

civilization. We have had party spirit

at the highest; we have had speeches

had the wildest and most terrible doc-

trines advocated, but never before have

we had a member of Congress in his

place defending barbarisms worse than

those of Algiers, and cruel as the tor-

of this horrid and disgraceful exhibition.

we had Mr. Cox trying to turn it off

After the tragedy and the farce, we

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia. This was a

parrot repetition of the resolutions of '98

and the South Carolina session. It was

so disgraceful to the intellect, as well as

upon his own motion the experiment was

tried of drinking imperial from one of

or ages. The company hobnobber

with these ancient inhabitants, conclud-

ing that the wine was not injured by

being qualified from an antediluvian

The work of exhamation is still going

on, and large additions will be made to

this department at the Missouri Centen-

nial collection. There is also great ac

tivity in every part of the work, and

the Secretary is receiving daily additions

to the store of products from the mines

and farms of Missouri. Four boxes

filled with valuable specimens were re-

Lous Globe-Democrat.

with the jokes of the King's jester.

ments of Indian warfare. In the midst

en they were at war with us; we have

contempt of foreign nations,

was founded.

expensive staff.

FINDLAY, OHIO, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1876.

Sunday Reading

FEET WASHING. PEPLY TO PHILIP NO. FOUR

MR. Eptron: It is an old adage that wounded birds flatter. Friend Phillip" has flattered so much and made so many bold assertions without proof in his last article that we must conclude that he is wounded.

I will first give some attention to some of his bold assertions: 1. He says it has not been his intention to prove anything, pro or con, rela tive to feet washing. Strange, indeed, that he would propose to write a series of articles and have them published in a newspaper, especially on a controverted

to prove something. If he does not

want to prove anything, why appeal to the Book? I cannot think "P." can make our readers believe this assertion. 2. He charges me with braging or having written in a windy bragadocia style. I will leave our readers to judge as to the style of my writing. I wonder if my friend remembers who it was that went to one of his near neighbors and called their attention to an article written by some one over the signature of "Philip," under the caption of "Feet Washing," and spoke of it as an 'able

production? Was there anything in this

which has the appearance of a bragadocia style? 3. He continues to assert that feet washing existed as a custom from Abraham to Christ. That it was and still is. a custom for individuals to wash their own feet, I have never denyed, but I do most positively deny that it has ever been the custom (habitual practice) for the host or their servants to wash the feet of their guests. Jesus did not wash

his disciples feet in conformity with an old Jewish custom. I want this distinctly understood. When we see the proof that Christ did wash their feet merely as a custom and a family custom, we will yield the point, but we must have something more than assertions, or we shall continue to deny it even in the face of "P's." Dare you 4. I am sorry to hear P. assert what that is, that our practice of washing the Saints feet as a church ordinance instituted by the Saviour, will not stand the light of Gospel truth. He knows very well that we boldly preach and practice

it wherever Churches of God are found. No one but himself could ever think that I had attempted to hide anything touching our faith and practice during this discussion. As he has taken the lead in the discussion of this question, all I have attempted to do was to follow him and reply. I am fully persuaded that he has not pursued the same course he would have done if no one had made a reply. I am aware there is a distinction made by theological writers of the highest authority between positive and moral duties. In moral duties we can see the reason why they are commanded, because they are suited to our nature, and to the relations which we sustain to the Author of our being and to others around us. Positive duties rest upon the express will of the law giver. We are not able to observe the reason of their performance previous to their en actment. We now propose to give the essential elements of a divine monu mental institution. Their essential ele-

1. Divine institution, i. e. a law re quiring a certain thing to be done, and thus making it obligatory upon us.

2. Have recognized subjects. 3. Have corporeal elements, that is something material, the presence of which is necessary in order that the command be obeyed-thus, water, bread,

4. Formal observance-a law requir ing not a moral act, which has many forms, but one which requires a particu lar act to be performed and not a moral. 5. Have a design, i. e. it must repre-

Fifty cents per day-Forty seven thou sent something. sand five hundred and twenty dollars. 6. It must be performed, not for its Sixty cents per day-Fifty-seven thou own sake, but for the sake of that which

Seventy cents per day-Sixty-six thou 7. Perpetuity and universality-so as and five hundred and twenty-eight dolto extend it universally in time and place Eighty cents per day-Seventy-six in the church. That the ordinance o thousand and thirty-two dollars. Ninety cents per day—Eighty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-seven washing the Saints feet has in it the essential elements of a divine and monumantal institution, can be clearly dem-One dollar per day, for fifty years,

Now, as P. admits that he is always ready to practice what Jesus commands and to wash the Disciples feet as He did it, but thinks it should be practised in private and, not in the public as sembly, we will wait and see whether he can prove his position. We practice feet washing not to cleanse the feet of filth, but because Jesus has given us the example and command to do it. Does "P." meet with the disciples in a public assembly shortly after they have eaten a hearty meal at home, and administer to them the bread and wine when they are not hungry? If so, is he not about as inconsistent as those who wash the disciples feet when they may have washed them before coming to the House of God? Was not the Lord's Supper instituted in just as private a manner as feet washing?

Respectfully, SINCERITY. John Sunday, an old Indian Chief and a well known Methodist missionary among his own people, has just died, at the age of eighty years. He began his mary work over forty years ago Daring twenty-five of these years he labored among his own tribe-the Olib ways. He once visited Great Britain in the interest of Methodist missions in Canada, where he attracted considerable attention, and was presented to the Queen.

A METHODIST minister of the Church South recently visited the Hon. A. H. Stephens at his home in Crawfordsville Ga. He tound him reading a Sunday School book and perfectly resigned, and quietly awaiting his end. Though not a Methodist, Mr. Stephens has given a lot and several hundred dollars to that church, and they have built a neat house of worship near his residence.

A CORRESPONDENT of the National Baptist, of Philadelphia, tells a romantic story of a young man named Ran-dall, formerly a resident of New York, who was captured in Syria by the Bedouins, married a Sheik's daughter. and has converted her and others of the tribe to the Christian faith.

Do:fical.

A VALENTINE. Oh! little loveliest bely mine, What shall I send you for Valentine? immer and flowers are far away: omy old winter is king to day Buds will not blow, and san will not share What shall I do for a Valentine?

thee, St. Valentine, tell me here, by do you come at this time o' year? enty of days when lillies are white. benty of days when sunbeams are bright. but how, when everything's dark and dear Why do you come, St. Valentine, dear? I've searched the gardens all through and

through For a bud to tell of my love so true But buds were asleep and blossoms And the falling snow came down on my theological subject, without intending

hend, io, little loveliest lady mine, re is my heart for your Valentine!

—L. E. R., St., Nicholas for February

Miscellaneous,

THE FRUITS OF A DEMOCRATIC HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette Some one may say there are no fruit True in one sense, but there have been essons, and those of no small importance. In the case of choosing a President, and by necessity changing the men, if not the policy of the government, it is very important that the people of the country should know of what material, and of what spirit and purpose the great parties which contend for power, are composed. These parties comprise the people it is true, but it is only a small part of them-such as Congress and State officers, and ambitions politicians-who assume to guide and state the principles of parties. This is emphatically true of Congress. Since the year 1719 to that of 1824, a considerable portion of our history—the whole of political business—was settled by Congressional caucus. The only deprrtare since from the caucus system is in the Convention for the nomination of President. The business of Congress is still, in all importants, directed by the caucus, and this from the necessity, as well as convenience, of concentrated action. The Speaker was nominated by cancus; the taking up and the terminacaucus: We mention this to show that Congress is the central body in which begins and is shaped the great subjects of political section and discussion. This is tery proper, because it is the direct representative of both people and States. The people are indeed the supreme court of appeals, but it is proper and convenient that the political attorneys should bring their cases before this supreme tribunal. Well, such being the

fact, let us see what Congress, especially

the House of Representatives, is prepar

ing for us. The house came fresh from

the people. The majority were elected

the popularity, of the Democratic party. not merely by Democrats, but also by that Mr. Holman, the leading Democrat disaffected Republicans. In one word, of Indiana, had to rebake it, and it was it represents the feeling that there was done very effectually. The party owes omething to reform, something to econ-Mr. Holman much more than it thinks, omize, some faults and evils to be con for if it was not for him and a few like rected. Now, let us see how the House him, it would go headlong over the represent that feeling, and what they precipice to political destruction. ind to correct. It has been in session The lessons of this Congress, which we nearly two months. It has held its cauhave now briefly reviewed, are very uses. It has appointed its committees. obvious. It is an incapacity for busiit has attemped to shape policy, and it ness and a want of statesmanship, which ias utterly tailed. In the mode and are painfully obvious to the whole counmanner of this failure there are some try. There are, doubtless some changes great lessons. There is a powerful, and reforms which might be made. In though silent, appeal to the people them, the Republicans-should they against putting the Democratic party in appear to be real-will cheerfully conpower. First, this session of Congress cur. Both parties are on their good no matter what may come,) has demonbehavior. Neither of them can afford strated the incapacity of that party to now to play off any more political tricks. successfully carry on government. On Let them both aim at the general welthe floor of the House are Randall, fare. One thing is pretty obvious, that Wood, Cox, Kerr, and several ether the Democrats must shake off such lead nen, who are noted leaders of the Demers as Hill, Tucker, and Lamar, unless ceratic party, with a powerful majority they want to meet a total defeat. The of the House behind them, and, one country is not ready for another rebelwould suppose, capable of both shaping ion, nor for the defense of a rebellion, and acting on public business with suc-It will not allow the play of "High Life ess. What is the result? With a few Below Stars" by the traitors of a yet honorable exceptions it has exhibited a fresh rebellion. sympathy with rebels, a weakness in tal-JANUARY 24, 1875. ent, and an ignorance of public affairs. Let us take some of the facts. Mr. Kerr, OUND-BUILDERS' RELICS FOR THE the Speaker, was well spoken of as CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

man and a statesman. He was elected. What did he? The first great work was Yesterday a most valuable and interthe appointment of the committees. Inesting collection of ancient pottery and stead of shaping the committees with numan bones, from mounds in Southregard to their capacity for public busieast Missouri, was received at the Cenness, he shaped them in reference to nial office, No. 404 Walnut street. The their services to himself (such as Morrispecimens are nearly one hundred in son), and to the Presidential candidates. number, and consist mostly of eating, They were such that almost the whole drinking and cooking vessels, very queer newspaper press ridiculed them, and the in shape and curious in their ornamenthe worst of it was the ridicule was well tation. Some have inscriptions upon deserved. Morrison, Whitehouse, and them, but a second Champollion might others, in places where statesmen of all be required to make sense of these inparties had served, were enough to make criptions. Some of these bones india jest or point a sarcasm. Then came cate that "there were giants in those he introduction of some important resdays,"and the skulls are of a thickness olutions and bills concerning Louisana, to bid defiance to anything less forcible innesty, etc. In the course of these than a minie-ball. The explorer of proceedings the Democrats, who had these wonderful mounds says the skeleseventy majority, were signally defeated. on seems to indicate the distinction of The point of this is not in the result, but sex, the larger skeletons having on each n the evident, palpable fact that the side of the head an eating and a drink-Democratic party in the House wanted ing vessel, while the smaller ones, anapacity. It was incompetent to the swering to the women, were honored practical conduct of parliamentary afwith nothing better than a small pot or fairs. They either had not the men, or stew pan Those American Pharaohs did not send them, who were capable of had evidently a very poor notion of conducting the business of the country. woman's rights. Among those persons It was not want of experience, but want who curiously inspected these archeoof capacity. This state of fact, too, not logical wonders was Isaac Cook, Esq., from the want of capable men in the of the American Wine Company, and party, but from want of the moral pow-

a party which makes such a demontration before the Nation? Let us turn now to another fact-the views of the House on reforn. We have seen that Whitehouse is chairman of some committee on reform. Such an appointment was the most perfect satire which the Speaker could have made. This man is the representative of Duchess and Columbia counties, N. Y., and was notoriously elected by corruption. In the last election (1865) it gave 4,000 Re. publican majority. Comment on this is unnecessary. But let us see what they are trying by way of economy. They have proposed-or will through the committee-to reduce the pay of the professors at West Point, the cadets and of Second Lieutenants. This is the most perfect example of the old line. Parturiunt montes nascetur ridiculus mus," which has ever been exhibited in five scorpions. He died detested, and

er to prefer and elect them. What, then,

can be expected from the administration

The mountain was in labor and has brought forth a ridiculouse mouse! you were judge of reprobates, apply to Ridiculous in every way. In the first | you for letters of condemnation."

ACROSS AFRICA. The Important Discoveries Lieutenant Cameron

The letters of Lieut, Cameron, which were read before the Royal Geographical Society on the 16th inst., were not responsible duties to the country at very so clear and intelligible as could be wished, but they are certainly of great more in civil life. Three or four years interest. As is well known, it was Camago, one of the professors thought he would make something for himself, and eron's original intention to descend the Lualaba to the coast. When, however, an insurance company appointed him he arrived at Nyangwe, the most northactuary at a salary thousands of dollars ly point reached by Livingstone, he was greater than he got at West Point. With unable to procure canoes, and was what conscience can a member of Congforced to abandon his intended route. ress-who serves only half a year at He thereupon proceeded, first, in a \$5,000-vote to reduce the salaries of these professors working for half that? southerly direction, and for a part of See again the same aristocratic and selthe way through the valley of the Lomame, until he reached the head waters fish tendency in the proposal to cut down Second Lieutenants, when it is the high Zambeze, in longitude 23 deg., latitude 11 deg., and from thence he marched to officers and the staff of the army which the west coast of Benguela, by way of Bihe, following the general direction of ments. If the chairman of the Military Magyar's route, as it was suggested by Committee desires to economize in the army, let him begin with our large and these columns that he would probably do. The entire distance traveled by Cameron on foot is estimated at 2,953 Again, our army can not be reduced miles, and the number and accuracy of with safety to our frontier. Does Conghis astronomical observations, taken, as ress know that the General commanding they were, in the most difficult circumstances, have amazed his scientific coun-

The geographical discoveries made in the course of this unequaled march are of very great importance. Cameron found that the Lualaba at Nyangwe flowed in a westerly instead of a northerly direction, as reported by Livingstone, and that its height above the sea is only 1,400 feet. As this is 923 feet below the level of the Albert Lake, and 500 feet below the level of the Nile at Gondokoro, there is no longer any possibility that the Lualaba flows into the Albert Lake, or has any connecton whatever with the Nile. Its identity with the Congo has, therefore, been proved by Cameron's surveying instrunents as conclusively as it could have been had he descended the river to its mouth-a journey which would really have been of less value to geographers

than that which he actually made. Cameron's explorations west of Livingstone's Lualaba have rendered it probable that the Lomame flows from | comrades who sat all around himsympathizing with England and Mexico had a purely didactic performance from

> English geographers. Another discovery of remarkable interest made by Cameron is that of Lake Mohrya, on which he found lake villages such as those which existed in Switzerand prior to historic times. Hitherto our knowledge of the ancient lakedwellers has been to a great extent conjectural. It has been imagined that ages had passed away since the last lake dwelling sank out of sight and memory. But here in the heart of Africa is found a people whose habits are, no doubt, identical with those of the Swiss lake dwellers. It is the discovery of a lost page of human history, and its value to anthropologists can not

The fact that the sources of the Congo

Much as Cameron has accomplished, he has still left something for Stanley and other explorers to do. He does not appear to have personally verified his assertion that Tanganyika discharges itself through the Lukuga into the Lualaba. The vexed problem of the outlet of this lake is, therefore, still to be finally solved. - New York Times.

WHERE DOES IT ALL COME FROM?-Pints and quarts of filthy Catarrh discharges. Where does it all come from? The mucous membrane which lines the chambers of the nose, and its little the ancient cups that had been buried glands, are diseased, so that they draw from the blood its liquid, and exposure to the air changes it into corruption. This life-liquid is needed to build up the system, but it is extracted, and the system is weakened by the loss. To cure, gain flesh and strength by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which also acts directly upon these glands, correcting them, and apply Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only method of reaching the upper cavaties, where the discharge accumulates and comes from. The instrument and both medicines sold by druggists and dealers in medicines.

ceived from one road yesterday. -St. THE following letter from a young man was lately addressed to a Judge of Probate: "Sir: My father departed this life not long hence, leaving a wife and his estate is likely to prove insolvent. I was left executioner, and being told that she has an acre of chin. THE AMNESTY DEBATE.

extract as follows: God bless our Garfield! His words were as goads and as flery nails driven by the great Master of Assemblies. His face was radiant, and his manner was the perfection of courtesy toward every nember of the House; while his truths were perfectly scathing. Old Congressmen said it was the greatest speech. thus far, in all Mr. Garfield's Congres sional career. Mr. Monroe wheeled about in his chair, and his fraternal face was turned towards the orator, all aglow with a colleague's pride. It was beautiful to see. Hon. C. B. Farwell, member from Chicago, told me that the 'voice in the rear" during our war time, was one of the finest points he ever heard made upon the floor of Congress. Perhaps the interest culminated when Mr. Pratt, of New York, begged leave to interrapt Mr. Garfield, and read, with a steady voice, but an eager, tremulous hand, the telegram from the late Commandment at Elmira, so completely and in full detail refuting Mr. Hill's infamous charge of cruelty towards rebel prisoners there confined; and when his colleague on the Democratic side, Mr. Walker, representing the district of Elmira, solemnly and amid breathless silence rose and corroborated every word | morning. of the denial. If one of the rebel dead there entombed, and whose graves are humanely tended by our Government, could have arisen in his mouldering

quisite flowers were brought in, a trib

ute from the few-the very few-maimed

soldiers whom indignant public senti

ment had thus far forced the Democratic

majority to exempt from the execution-

er's axe, it was like a strain of exquisite,

plaintive music, mingling with drum

beat cannon roar. Pardon me if I con-

fess to you that my eyes were full of

womanish tears as I looked at the mute

offering. Even thus had these brave

men plucked with unsparing hand their

life's young, fragrant flower, and laid it

upon the altar of our common country.

And we accepted the costly offering!

Wherewith can we recompense them for

men pleasantly and well, both the many

who have been discharged and the few

who remain; and I have often lingered

them sit, faithful, courteous sentinels at

talked with them about their wives and

ple, valorous story of their lives-this

halting, empty-sleeved brigade - with

the thought of Mrs. Brownings' Court

Lady welling and throbbing in my heart.

You remember how she went into the

hospital of Milan after the war which

made Italy free, and passed from couch

"Kneeling-'O, more than my brother

Knowing them as I do, and reverer

eing so profoundly their blood won

'cross of the legion of honor," I can-

not express to you the rage and shame

with which I have seen a part of their

number driven out from these sacred

council halls of a Government which

they have shed their precious tide of life

to save. Are you not glad that our good

President has pledged himself to Jo

what can be done to recompense them

for such insult and outrage? "The deer

damnation of their taking off" he can

not mitigate, nor can he give them

places quite so good as these-that is, so

well adapted to their maimed condition.

for these places in the Capitol building

are much easier than Department clerk-

ships, and are in general more lucrative

than any such which a maimed man

toward them. His eyes rest kindly or

his old comrades in arms, and time and

again have I seen extended toward them

the warm grasp of his strong right hand.

"By communion of the Banner,

By the baptism of the Banner,

Brothers of one faith are we!

Battle-scarred but victor Banner,

BUSINESS EXPENSES.

The Boston Traveller insists that on

great drawbeck to the dry goods trade

of that city has been the enormous ex-

penses incurred in conducting the busi-

are exceptions, it is true, but this is the

rule. One of the greatest evils that has

grown up of late with our large jobbing

out drummers. We have the testimony

of one large concern that it does not pay

and never has paid, and the abolishing of it would be of immense benefit to the trade. A few more revelations like the one we have alluded to must inevitably

result in a radical reform,

uses is the absurd custom of sending

which seemed to say,

could fill. But he has a brother's heart

to couch among the wounded men,

How can I thank thee for all.

in the corridors where I was wont to see

such a sacrifice as theirs! I know these

cements, and added his ghostly testimony to the truth of the telegram, the effect could hardly have been more startling. It was so utterly unexpected from a Democrat, and gave us so heartsome a gleam of true manhood emerging above party lash. Then with undiminished interest our thoughts returned to allow the masterly peroration of General Garfield, in which he thanked God for peace, and for the fact that in the awful flame of war slavery had been burned to death. At his close, you should have seen the silent, heartfelt greetings of his tion of the whole. It was Solomon's own sentiment. 'Every man shall kiss his lips that giveth a right answer," translated into the deeper, graver sign-language of our Saxon blood. And when the ex-

Livingstone's conjectural Lake Lincoln, | the little knot of Republican leaders, but have overthrown the theory that it | grouped together for better considera-Pombeiros, precisely where they asserted that they crossed it, and he moreover ascertained that it is larger and more important than Livingstone's Lualaba. The latter's imaginative map must, therefore, be again revised. The Lualaba of the Pomberios must no longer be confounded with the Lomame, and it must be regarded as the true Lualaba or Upper Congo, of which Livingstone's smaller Lualaba is a tributary. Of course this is not very intelligible except to those who have Livingstone's map before them, but it is important, not only as a contribution to African geography, but also as a new confirmation of the value of the early Portuguese explorations, which have been so arbitrarily discredited, and unjustly ridiculed by

and Zambeze are so near to one another that their waters mingle in the rainy season, is made the occasion of a rather visionary project by Lieut, Cameron, He asserts that a canal twenty miles long, cut through a level plain, would connect the two great rivers and open a highway for commerce through the center of Africa, from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. He intimates that a company with a capital of from one to two million pounds could cut this canal, and "have Africa open" in about three years. It is quite possible that it would not be a difficult matter to connect the two rivers in the manner proposed. It would still, however, be necessary to make the cataracts of the Congo and the Zambeze passable by vessels-a task which the present generation would hardly venture to undertake. It would doubtless be less difficult to connect the head waters of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, which are but three miles apart; but there is hardly money enough in the whole United States to pay the cost of rendering such a water route across the American Continent navi-

of members of firms, that the remarka the reform must set in. In the older trade, the partners, with rare excenclerk had proved himself capable and useful he was given a subordinate position in the firm. Now in our larger houses each department has a head man, at a salary in some instances equal to that of a Cabinet minister, and with as many attendants at his command; a miniature nabob in his way, while his ill-paid and hard-worked underlines bear the burden of the labor. There

"OLIVE LOGAN is portentous, tremendous, stupendous," says the Fond du Lac Commonwealth. "Her charms resemble those of the Oriental beauty described by Solomon: 'Her neck is like the tower of David,' 'her eyes are like the fish pools of Heshbon, ' 'her nose is like the tower of Lebanon that looketh toward Damaseus.'" In addition to this

A lady correspondent of the Cleveland Herald, who was present during the Amnesty debate in the House, writes a very interesting letter, from which we

> the cashier in his home and taking from him the keys of the vault, took a large amount of securities, a considerable portion not being negotiable. Later details of the robbery of Northampton National Bank at Northampton Tuesday night, by masked robbers state the result is something appalling. The table of securities taken shows a total of \$690,000. Of course much of this is not negotiable, so that it is difficult to estimate the real loss to the bank and depositors. The bank officers offer a reward of \$25,000 for the return of the property and the conviction of the rob-Boston, Mass., January 27.-The obbers entered the house of Cashier Whittlesey and bound, gagged and guarded for hours seven people. They

Robbers Arrested.

compelled him to give them the combination of the safe vaults, waited until they knew the night watchman had gone home, and then getting into the vault safe with only one of the four keys needed, they took a large amount of ecurities. An expert had to be summoned from New York and the lock was not opened until an early hour this Cashier Whittlesey, when asked to give the three combinations to the vault for the outer, inner and chest doors gave them the wrong one twice and thrice. but the burglars wrote them down and made him repeat them. Of course they

NO. 39.

GREAT BANK ROBBERY.

stematic Raid on the Northampton Bank Vauft

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., January 27 .-

The burglars who entered Northampton

bank Tuesday night, first securing

caught him in the attempt to mislead them, and the exhibition of a pistol compelled him to tell the truth, though he told them that four keys were necessary to open the patent locks, three of which were at the houses of the other bank officers. At four o'clock A. M. Whittlesey was taken to a down stairs bed room. The whole family were gaged and four of the burglars withdrew to operate on the bank. Three hours after Mrs. Whittlesey succeeded in freeing herself and giving the alarm from a window. The whole party were speedily liberated and

soon after fitted a key and all the persons handcuffed-were released. An examination of the bank showed that the cracksmen had unlocked the outer door, but were apparently balked by the safe lock, lacking three of the requisite four keys. They tried the metal of the floor with bars and wrenched off two dials which served as an index for working the combination. They were entirely unmolested, the watch

went to the bank. A clever workman

having gone home. There is every indication that six and perhaps all of them left on the 6 o'clock train. Five of them had tickets previously bought, and one paid his fare. Many of the appliances, it was remarked, were home made, the gags were children's rubber balls pierced with a stiff wire, the masks were drawers legs, some with one hole and some with two for eyes. When the robbers saw that Whittlesey was watching them for some marks of identification, they blind folded him, but he observed that one of them was of the frequent gallery doors, and have a very commanding stature. The two or three robbers left to guard the prem-

> At latest advices no information had been received of the robbers. WASHINGTON, January 27.-A dis patch received to day at the Treasury from the Northampton Nation Bank of Massachusetts, states that \$2,900 in unsigned five dollar notes of the bank were secured by the burglars on the night of the 25th just. The numbers of the notes are as follows: Bank, No. 1 to 145, and Department, No. 229,751 to 229,895,

ises at the house took their departure in

season to catch the Springfield train.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., January 28 .-It is now believed that the whole amount of losses by the Northampton bank robbery is over \$1,900,000, nearly one half of which is negotiable,

HOW TO BORROW MONEY.

Complaint is made by people who do not understand how it is done, that although the papers report money easy here, and rates at from say three to five per cent, they cannot borrow money at less than from twelve to twenty per cent, They do not understand that it takes money, or its equivalent, to get money, and that the low rates spoken of in the papers are for loans on convertible collaterals, such as United States bonds. and undoubted securities of other kinds which can be converted at a moment's notice into money, and that these loans are on call, that is, subject to be called in at a day's notice, and that if the money is not forthcoming these collaterals are sold. You can't get into the money market in Wall street unless you have the "squibulum." It is quite different here as elsewhere when you come to borrow money on mortgage, or bn other species of property, and it is extremely difficult to borrow at all or property any distance from this city. ness; and it instances the following: "At | We recollect a friend once wrote to us a recent meeting of the creditors of one | to try to get him fifteen thousand dolof the largest dry goods jobbing houses lars secured by mortgage on over a hunin this city the following expenses were | dred thousand dellars worth of uninreported: Reuts, \$17,000; salaries of cumbered real estate in a distant State salesmen, book keepers, &c. \$44,000; We could find no one willing to touch traveling expenses, \$15,000; a total of | it at all. So that you may safely put it \$76,000, or about 10 per cent, of the down as a swindle when you see an adtems as these, and the personal expenses | distant securities. Somehow, too, it turns out that really the most deserving ble deficiencies come, and here is where of discounts, the depositors themselves, get the least accommodation from the and more prosperous days of our jobbing banks. This is due to the fact that some of the banks are themselves loantions, were the salesmen, and when a ling their money on call to speculators, in-tead of affording a proper accommo dation to the business community. - The Grocer, New York.

GENERAL SHERMAN says there are 4,000,000 people loating around cities who ought to be scratching the Western prairies for an honest living.

A FRENCH physician is trying to prove that the more stimulants we drink, the longer we live. His doctrines go down readily with a great many.

THE voices of hard money men are

SERPENTS are so tenacious of their life that they will live six months with-

J EFFERSONIAN Steam Printing Office

THOSE who recognize the magic power of printers' ink, and all successive business men do,) are informed that we have sell led our office, which is now furnished win the latest and most beautiful styles of type. The formanmonth Drum Cylinder, Nonpe is lair Medium and Gordon (latest improved) Presse, run by steam, under the supervision of an experienced and careful foreman, and toge aer with our low rents added to the fact that we use steam power, gives us a great nowanage over city offices. Call and examine our work.

Fine Job Work a Specialty.

The career of Gov. Hayes, says the

Dayton Journal, has been remarkable.

But he owes his great success in life as much to his industry, integrity, and sound judgement as to that good fortune which has ever attended him. At college he graduated with the first honors of his class. He was admitted to the bar with honors, and shortly acquired a handsome practice. The office of City Solicitor sought him in Cincinnati, and in that he won distinction. In 1861 he volunteered in the service of his country. and entered the field as Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. By faithful and distinguished service in the field he was promoted step by step to the high grade of Major-General. While in the field he was urged to be a candidate for Congress, and he abruptly replied in substance that the man who would desert the field at such a time to become an office-seeker deserved to be shot. His admiring fellow-citizens, however, sent him to congress afterwards, where imwon distinction as a legislator of superrior discretion and sound judger In 1867 he was unanimously nominated for Governor, and, after a severe con test, defeated, Hon. Allen G. Thurman, then unquestionable the strongest, as he was the ablest, leader of the Democratic party. In 1869 he was renominated by acclamation, and in another sharp contest, in which his abilities as a speaker won universal respect, he defeated George H. Pendleton, the most popular Democrat in Ohio. Retiring to private life to look after his own large personal interests, he was again urged to take the field for Governor last year. but he firmly and repeatedly declined. The Republican party, however, refused to take no for an answer, and nominated him in spite of his refusal to permit the use of his name in Convention Atter a canvass, unparalleled in the political history of Ohio, he overcame the Democratic majority of the preceding two years in the State, and defeated Gov. Allen, whose popular strength was keyond question, much greater than that of any other Democrat in the State. The credit of this victory was due more to the signal ability displayed by Gov. Hayes than to all other causes. People ad confidence in his in cretion, and he exhibited ability in affairs that established for him a reputation of which Ohio is as proud as his most intimate friends. With such a character, and such a record, it was not only natural, but irresistible, that his name should be brought to the front for the Presidency. While his qualities, in some respects, may not be as shining as those of Blaine or Morton, the two leading Republican aspirants for the Presidency, we presume that none who know Gov. Hayes will deny that he is superior in sound discretion, and calm, good judgment. He is pre-eminently a safe man. He does not fly off at tangents; he makes no mistakes; he strives for no popular effects. Reviewing the line of Presidents, we do not recall any since the early days of the Republic who possessed qualities that better fitted him in any material degree than those which distinguish Gov. Hayes. He has a broad well trained, and comprehensive intellect, with a knowledge of practical affairs acquired in both private and public life. These, united with superb personal character, firm and resolute purpose, seem to us a combination that ought to commend Gov. Hayes, in an eminent degree for the office of Chief Magistrate of this Republic. We do not know his superior in solid qualities in public life, and his record, personal, military and official, are so much in his favor that when the Representatives of the Republican party meet in Convention to select delegates to the National Nominating Convention, we do not see where they will find a candidate more deserving of their support. He is eligible both North and South.

GOLDEN OPINIONS.

Governor Hayes has already commenced to win golden opinions. The following is from the Dispatch

the opposition paper at Columbus: Governor Hayes has been especially fortunate in the selection of his personal and military staff. Hon. Alfred E. Lee, of Delaware, assistant editor of the Journal, has been appointed Private Secretary, Capt. Lee is a gentleman who has performed honorable service in the army and Legislature, and is admirably suited by education and inclination to fill the place. He is affable and courteous and will make friends with all who have official intercourse with him. Of the appointment of Rodney Foos to the position of Executive Clerk, we spoke on Saturday. Capt. Foos is one of the most popular of our young Republicans, and there is no better qualified man for the place in the State. Capt. Wykoff, the late efficient Secretary of State, has been appointed Adjutant General. The Captain's late services as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee gave evidence of his splendid abilities as an organizer, which is the chief requisite of the position to which he has been appointed. He is popular with everybody who knows him and his appointment will give general satisfaction. Capt. C. W. Karr, of Cincinnati, the ranking Captain of the State Militia, is the appointee for Assistant Adjutant General. He is full of military ardor and will give his whole soul to the work of putting our military organization ou a splendid footing. Ed. M. Mooar, who ras Clerk under Adi Knapp, is appointed to the same position again. He was faithful and efficient then, and with the benefit of that experience cannot fail to make an acceptable officer.

THERE is talk of a clause in the Colorado Constitution providing for a jury of six instead of twelve, a majority to decide the verdiet.

THE gilded clouds we see at sunset are often beautiful patches on the close of day. SEALS are as inteligent as dogs, and

may be made to perform as many tricks. SANTA ANNA, warned by the fate of Washington, has bought a monument. FLORIDA is pronounced "the Texas of played out politicians."

ALC: Holic spiritual rumors are mate lalizing into facts.

SLOW London is yet without a fire alarm telegraph.